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WASHINGTON.

Partial Organization of the Court of Impeachment.

The Chief Justice and Senators Subscribe to the Required Oath.

Mr. Wade Objected to by the Democrats as an Interested Party.

Position of the Chief Justice Regarding the Impeachment Trial.

Mr. Seward's Samana Project Again Before the Senate Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.

THE HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

There was the same great throng at the Capitol to-day and the same uncertainty in the minds of most as prevailed yesterday. The note of Mr. Chase to the Senate Committee setting forth in substance that the Supreme Court has agreed to hear the counsel in the McCardle case, and that he would be more at liberty to-morrow, was magnified by rumor and repetition into a positive refusal, on the part of the Chief Justice, to attend even after formal notification and been sent to the House of the Senate's resolution to begin proceedings in impeachment at one o'clock. The impression was universal that the Chief Justice would not appear. However, at five minutes before one, Senators Pomeroy, Williams and Buckalew left the Senate Chamber together and went to the Supreme Court room to escort the Chief Justice to the Senate, in accordance with the instructions of that body. To the surprise of everybody, the committee almost immediately returned with Mr. Chase, who appeared in full robes at the door of the Senate with Senator Pomeroy, followed by Justice Nelson, also in his robes. As the presentation of articles against a President was a new scene in American history, and the appearance of a Chief Justice in the Senate Chamber to enter upon the trial of a President was without precedent, all spectators gazed eagerly at the group waiting at the bar to be received, as they felt the scene would never be repeated in the limit of their lives. Mr. Wade rose and made order that all business should be suspended to proceed with the consideration of impeachment, and left the chair with the remark that it was now vacant for that purpose. The Chief Justice then advanced, followed by Justice Nelson, took the Vice President's (Wade's) position, and said:

"SENATORS: I am here in obedience to your notice for the purpose of proceeding with you in forming a Court of Impeachment for the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. I am now ready to take the oath."

THE OATH.

Upon this Justice Nelson slowly read the following oath, which Mr. Chase repeated after him:

"I solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, pending, I will do impartial justice according to the constitution and laws; so help me God."

A SOLEMN SCENE.

It was a strange sight for the Senate Chamber—those two Judges in full black robes. ...

THE OATH ADMINISTERED TO SENATORS.

Next, each senator as his name was called, advanced to the desk, and with uplifted hand took the same oath as that above recited. The Chief Justice administered it. ...

THE ATTENDANCE.

The scene was in all its general features an exact counterpart of yesterday's. ...

OBJECTIONS TO MR. WADE AS A MEMBER OF THE COURT.

The organization of the Court was proceeding rapidly until the name of Wade was called, and he stepped towards the desk. Mr. Hendricks rose and objected to his being sworn as a member of the Court, on the ground of his being an interested party. While this took spectators by surprise, the Senators seemed to have been prepared for it. Mr. Sherman at once replied, taking strong grounds for the right and duty of Mr. Wade to be sworn; that Mr. Hendricks had not objected to the President's son-in-law taking the oath, which shows that it was not altogether moved by fear that interested parties would gain a seat in the Court. The debate took up a Senatorial range so far as the number of participants was concerned. Mr. Wade, in the meantime, retired to a seat and remained apparently one of the most unmoved among the spectators. It was quite plain from the first that the Democrats had united in this attack, and were both prepared to make it and to support each other. Messrs. Hendricks, Johnson and Bayard, three able lawyers, conducted the case for the Democrats. On the other hand a number of prominent Republican lawyers seemed reluctant to commit themselves. Mr. Sumner, however, made a speech which, for its argument and its effective delivery, produced a very marked effect upon the Senate. The question was considered an important one, and no desire to check the course of debate was manifested. The character of the question and length of its discussion soon attracted a large proportion of the members from the House, whither many had gone after they had witnessed the administration oath to the few Senators thus far. The audience thus gathered on the floor remained attentive listeners to the controversy throughout.

ADJOURNMENT.

At five o'clock Senator Grimes moved to adjourn, in deference to Mr. Chase, who had been presiding, either in the Supreme Court or Senate for six consecutive hours, and this being carried, the question goes over till to-morrow. Meantime several prominent Senators are studying up the provisions of the constitution and laws which apply to the trial of impeachment, and the history of former proceedings on impeachment.

POSITION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE REGARDING THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The leading theme of conversation to-day, in political and Congressional circles, has been the action of the Chief Justice rather than the impeachment of the President. The tendency to regard it as presaging mischief to the impeachment movement seems common among Republican Senators, and some very wild rumors and gross exaggerations have sprung up in consequence of the excitement thus created. It is not true that the Chief Justice has claimed the right to vote in the Court of Impeachment. It is equally untrue that there was any long discussion as to the rights in such Court between him and the Senate Committee on Rules, or any part thereof, and it is also untrue that he declined to preside over the Senate to-day after receiving official notice of its desire to organize the Court. The facts out of which these and a brood of more baseless rumors have arisen are briefly as follows: When the Senate Committee of Rules for Impeachment was formed, a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Howard and Pomeroy, was sent to consult with the Chief Justice. He suggested that it was better that he should avoid any official action on the subject until it came properly before him, but added that his impression, at first thought, was that the rules should only be adopted after the organization of the Court, and that it might be his duty to vote on such points as the constitution had not expressly left to the exclusive decision of Senators. ...

... the occurrence of another event. The event in the Senate shows that at any rate the haste accomplished nothing. ...

WYOMING.

The Senate Committee on Territories is unanimously in favor of authorizing the formation of the new Territory of Wyoming, and a majority of the House committee also favor it.

A LIE NAILED.

It has been ascertained that the story telegraphed to various points West that Senator Ross, of Kansas, is exerting his influence against impeachment, was started by personal enemies of the Senator, and with the deliberate intention of injuring him at home.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Harper, of Xenia, Ohio, appointed by General Howard as Superintendent of Education in the State of Alabama, leaves for Montgomery in a few days.

SAMANA.

It is semi-officially stated that Secretary Seward has made a conditional purchase or lease of the island of Samana, or in other words, has got the refusal of it at certain figures. He has laid the matter before the Senate Foreign Committee for their consideration, and will not proceed any further unless his course meets the approval of that committee. The sentiment of the committee is decidedly averse to the proposition thus far.

A LITTLE EPISODE.

One of the Democratic clubs of this city met last night, when the following occurred: Mr. Thos. Walsh said the committee to make arrangements to serenade the President had not commenced arrangements for the same yet. The Chair suggested that unless the committee should hurry matters the club might have to serenade Mr. Wade. Cries of "No, no."

To the Associated Press.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President will undoubtedly ask for more time, but the Senate is determined that he shall not have a longer period than is absolutely necessary for his counsel to prepare his defence. In the meantime, the President is already in consultation with some of his counsel. Jeremiah S. Black and Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, are now here, and it is understood that they have already made a preliminary determination of the charges contained in the articles of impeachment.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has signed the bill to extend the time of the completion of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad; also that authorizing the Light House Board to place suitable warning in the harbors, bays and sounds.

THE M'CARDLE CASE.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, David Dudley Field, for the appellants in the McCardle case, argued the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction act.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated to the Senate David M. Fleming, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of Ohio.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The Chaplain opened the session with prayer, beseeching the Almighty to preside over the deliberations of the Court of Impeachment.

After a variety of unimportant business,

Mr. FOWLER introduced a bill to rebuild the levees on the east bank of the Mississippi River, and reclaim the lands along the Yazoo River.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. said the morning hour having expired, all legislative and executive business of the Senate is ordered to cease for the purpose of proceeding to the business connected with the impeachment of the President of the United States. The chair is vacated for that purpose.

The Chief Justice then advanced up the aisle, clad in his official robe, and escorted by Mr. Pomeroy, chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, with Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, on the right, and Buckalew, Wilson, and other members of the committee, ...

The Chief Justice having ascended to the President's chair, said, in a measured and impressive voice: "Senators: In obedience to notice I have appeared to join with you in forming a Court of Impeachment for the trial of the President of the United States, and I am now ready to take the oath."

The following oath was then administered to the Chief Justice by Judge Nelson: "I do solemnly swear that in all things pertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I will do impartial justice, according to the constitution and laws. So help me God."

The Chief Justice then said: "SENATORS: The oath will now be administered to the Senators as they will be called by the Secretary in alphabetical order."

The Secretary called the roll, each Senator advancing and taking the oath. ...

When the name of Senator Wade was called, Mr. HENDRICKS put the question to the presiding officer whether the Senator from Ohio, being the person who would succeed to the Presidential office, was entitled to sit as a Judge in the case.

Mr. SHERMAN argued that the constitution itself settled that question. It provides that the presiding officer should not preside at the trial of an impeachment of the President; but being silent as to his right to be a member of the Court, it follows, by implication, that he had the right.

Mr. HOWARD argued to the same effect.

Mr. JOHNSON considered this claim to an ordinary judicial proceeding, and reminded the Senate that no Judge would be allowed to sit in a case where he had a direct interest. ...

Mr. HENDRICKS claimed that when Mr. Wade should cease to be presiding officer of the Senate he could be sworn, but now he was incompetent. ...

The debate was continued at great length by Messrs. DAVIS, HENDRICKS and BAYARD against Mr. Wade's right to sit as a member of the Court, and by Messrs. MORRILL (Me.), MORTON, SUMNER, SHERMAN, DRAKE, THAYER and HOWE in favor thereof.

Mr. MORTON argued that there was no person ever authorized to make objection; ...

Mr. HOWE claimed that the question of law was clear that the Senator from Ohio was entitled to participate in this trial. ...

Mr. THAYER argued that if the question of interest was to be raised in the case of the Senator from Ohio, it ought, with greater reason, to be raised against the Senator from Pennsylvania, who was so closely allied with the President. ...

Mr. HOWARD desired to call the attention of the Chair to the real matter before the body, and inquired whether the pending motion was in order.

Chief Justice Chase replied in the affirmative.

Mr. HOWARD suggested that he could not see the necessity of expending further time on this matter. It was a pure question of order. The Senate of the United States was endeavoring to put on judicial functions.

After some further debate, the Court of Impeachment, at half-past four, adjourned till one o'clock to-morrow, and the Senate immediately afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

But very few members are present, many having gone home, expecting that no legislative business will be done during the trial of impeachment.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a bill providing that in case of the removal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by death or resignation, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the Associate Justice whose commission is senior in time, until from disability he is removed, or another Chief appointed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, to report at any time.

IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. EGGLESTON presented the resolutions of the Germans of Cincinnati with reference to the treatment of emigrant passengers. Referred to the Commerce Committee.

NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill to incorporate a National Art Union Association. Referred to the Committee of the District of Columbia.

STATE BANKS.

The Banking Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Currency act so that State banks in process of liquidation, after the faithful payment of their debts, may be relieved from making monthly statements, and from the payment of a tax on outstanding circulation.

TENNESSEE ELECTION CASE.

The House then took up the case of R. R. Butler, Representative elect from the First District of Tennessee.

Mr. CHANLER advocated Mr. Butler's claim to a seat.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. JUDD moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to attend the impeachment Managers at the bar of the Senate.

Mr. FARNSWORTH opposed, as only the Managers were invited to be present.

Mr. BINGHAM stated that the issue had not yet been joined ...

TENNESSEE ELECTION CASE AGAIN.

Mr. JUDD withdrew his motion. ...

NATIONAL ASYLUM.

Mr. GARFIELD, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill appointing ... the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers ...

Adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DES MOINES, March 5.

In the Senate bills were passed to provide for ... the publication and distribution of the laws ...

... of a more stringent prohibitory liquor law, and for the enactment of a license law.

A memorial was presented asking that the McGregor Western Railroad Company be given to the Forty-Third Parallel Railroad Company as the proper company to build the road as originally intended.

The majority of the Committee on the Suppression of Intemperance reported a substitute for the stringent bill introduced by Senator Parvin for the more effectual suppression of intemperance and the whiskey traffic in general. Minority reports were also presented.

Bills were introduced to amend Chapter 129 of the Acts of the Tenth General Assembly, relative to the liability of railroads for damages by running over cattle, &c.; to declare certain written instruments not negotiable, and for the protection of game.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Township Collector's bill, made some progress, rose, reported and asked leave to sit to-morrow. Report adopted.

A resolution was introduced and adopted instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure, if possible, an extension of time and an enlargement of the land grant to aid in the construction of a railroad on the forty-third parallel.

MINNESOTA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ST. PAUL, March 5.

The Senate passed a joint resolution endorsing Congressional action in impeaching the President. It will pass the House to-day.

The Legislature is rushing business through lively, passing between one and two hundred bills per day. The Legislature adjourns sine die on Saturday, and can pass no bills after Friday night.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 98 to 1, impeached ex-Canal Commissioner Dorr of high crimes and misdemeanors.

A proposition was laid before the Senate to make the pay of the New York Common Council $2,000 per annum each.

Mr. Pierce introduced a resolution to examine into the condition of the New York & Erie Road, with power to send for persons and papers.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, March 5.—The joint resolution withdrawing the consent of the State to the ratification of the proposed amendment to the constitution, passed the Senate to-day over the veto. The joint meeting will be held on Wednesday evening next.

THE SOUTH.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Reconstruction Conventions.

Counterfeit Convention Warrants Afloat in Mississippi.

Georgia Reconstruction Convention—Debate on the Educational Report—Provisions of the Ordinance as Adopted—Political Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.

The convention spent most of the day in discussing the educational report. The colored delegates participated largely in the report, manifesting such good sense and discretion that even the so-called Conservatives were highly pleased. As the day progressed, it became evident that the elaborate report of the Committee on Education, of which Mr. Caldwell was Chairman, could not be adopted, and a substitute ... was adopted by a large majority. ...

It declares that the Legislature shall establish a system of general education by common schools, which shall be forever free to all the children of the State. The question of color is wholly omitted, but the Assembly is required to establish one or more schools in each school district.

A resolution was adopted to leave the Congressional District of the State as they were arranged, although many, however, think it unequal and unjust in view of the distribution of the voting population of the State, and its present absurd division into districts. The matter will doubtless be considered to-morrow.

There seems to be a lull in political circles to-night. The Constitutional Convention will accede to the request of the Republican Central Committee, and on Saturday resolve itself into a nominating convention. ... Governor ... Mr. Farrow's friends ... Mr. Bullock for Governor ... that the convention will receive the nomination. ...

Virginia Reconstruction Convention—Contested Seat—The Suffrage Question Under Consideration.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
RICHMOND, Va., March 5.

In the convention, to-day, the report of the Committee on Elections, in the case of Flanagan, Republican, charged with being ineligible on account of having voted for the ordinance of secession, and given aid and comfort to the rebellion, was taken up. The committee reported in favor of Flanagan's right to his seat, and, after a long discussion, the report was adopted.

The suffrage question was then taken up. An effort was made to insert a clause to prevent paupers from voting, which, after considerable debate, was rejected. The clause excepting idiots and lunatics from the right to vote was adopted. Adjourned.

There is an evident determination on the part of the Republicans to disfranchise as many of the rebel element as can be reached by any constitutional enactment of a general nature, the only difficulty being how to accomplish the object. A proposition to disfranchise all who voted for delegates to the convention of 1861, pledged to vote for taking the State out of the Union, meets with considerable favor, and it is probable something to that effect will be adopted.

The Late Election in Alabama.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, March 5.

Full returns have not been received from the Alabama election at army headquarters, though there is no doubt that the new constitution is lost. It appears from the records that General Pope originally ordered the election to be for but two days, and that the change to four days was made by General Meade, in accordance with the direct suggestion of General Grant.

Proceedings in the Louisiana and Mississippi Conventions.

JACKSON, March 5.—The convention to-day completed the consideration of the report on the Executive Department. It lays over for final adoption.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Merriam recommended that he be expelled for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and for a publication impugning the motives of members of the convention. The report was received, and two members appointed to draft articles and conduct a formal trial before the convention to-morrow.

Some excitement has been occasioned by the appearance of counterfeit convention warrants.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Another attempt was made in the convention to-day to amend Article 99, relative to disfranchisement, but the Chair decided that any motion to amend, after adoption as a whole, was out of order.

The constitution not being ready for the signatures of the members, the convention adjourned.

The Democratic State Convention is in session to-night.

South Carolina Reconstruction Convention.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—In the convention today a resolution was adopted petitioning Congress to give the land sold for United States taxes to the State for distribution among the freedmen. The value of the property thus detained is $700,000.

PITTSBURGH.

National Convention of Oil Refiners and Dealers in Session.

PITTSBURGH, March 5.—A National Convention of Refiners and Dealers in Petroleum is being held at the Board of Trade rooms, in this city, for the purpose of discussing matters of interest to the oil trade in general; to get the expression of oil dealers throughout the United States in regard to a removal or reduction of the tax on oil; to consider a better system of contracts and for other ends, and for the permanent organization of a National Petroleum Association. D. F. Ellis, of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected permanent President, and A. F. Brooks, of Pittsburgh, secretary. Delegates are present from different sections of the United States, and the proceedings throughout are entirely harmonious.

Legislative Excursion in Kansas.

COYOTE, Kansas,
Terminus of the U. P. R. R., E. D.,
March 5.

Kansas, through her Legislature, from these wilds, sends greeting to her sister States. The Legislative excursion party, numbering over three hundred, arrived here to-day and will return to Junction City for a reception and ball to-night, and reach Topeka to-morrow.

Johnson Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—A meeting was held at the Front Street Theatre last night to sustain President Johnson. The building was densely packed. Mayor Banks presided, assisted by over one hundred Vice Presidents. The meeting was addressed by Governor Swann, Hon. L. W. Ross, of Illinois; Hon. Mr. Kerr, of Indiana; James Brooks, of New York; John S. Gittings, of Kentucky, and others. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Methodist Conference in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Bishop ... and the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Simpson presiding, are in session in this city.

The Maryland Senatorship.

ANNAPOLIS, March 5.—The Legislature had three ballots to-day for United States Senator, but there was no election. On the third ballot Thomas received twenty-four votes.

Oil Speculators Indicted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The grand jury, in quarter sessions to-day, found a true bill against Jack Bros. ... for conspiracy growing out of certain oil speculations.

Meeting in Aid of the Memorial Church in London.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A large meeting was held to-night in aid of the proposed international memorial church and hall in London. Speeches were made by Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Tyng and others.

Call for a State Democratic Convention in New Jersey.

TRENTON, March 5.—The Democratic State Committee, to nominate delegates to the National Convention, will be held here on the 16th of June.

EUROPE.

Speech of Disraeli in the English House of Commons.

His Announcement as to the Foreign and Domestic Policy of the Government.

Later Advices from the British Expedition in Abyssinia.

A Violent Civil War in Progress in Japan.

Important South American News via Lisbon.

Death of Mr. Asboth, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

DISRAELI'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
LONDON, March 5—Midnight.

In the Commons, this evening, Disraeli appeared for the first time since the resignation of Derby. Upon entering the House he was received with loud cheers from both the government and Opposition benches. Disraeli soon afterwards rose, and after giving notice of the introduction of certain measures relating to Scotland and Ireland, referred to the retirement of the Earl Derby, saying his colleagues were loth to sever their connection with such a leader. No language could express their estimate of the character and career of such a chief, and they almost earnestly hoped for his restoration to health and power. Disraeli then proceeded to say that Her Majesty had been pleased to entrust to him the task of forming a government, and he could not decline the gracious offer, accompanied as it was by the generous support of his colleagues. In domestic affairs, the policy of Lord Derby, during the last two years of his administration, would be followed by the new ministry, and in foreign affairs the policy of Lord Stanley would be adhered to. This would be a policy of peace, not one of isolation, but one of generous sympathy and regard for our own interests and those of other nations. Such a policy would never lessen the influence or dignity of England, based as it was upon esteem and respect. The domestic policy of the new government would be a Liberal one [cheers and laughter], recognizing national traits as best securing national institutions. He regretted the necessity of continuing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland, but, as Lord Derby had said on a public occasion, such action was the only safeguard against unscrupulous foreign intervention. Such a suspension of the privileges of the writ were not incompatible with the gentle exercise of the law, and he was of opinion that the grievances of Ireland should be treated with a tender regard for that country.

After a few more explanations of general importance, Disraeli resumed his seat amid applause.

REPLY OF A MEMBER.

Mr. Barrowe, member for Kilmarnock, said the policy of Lord Derby, referred to by the Premier, was uncertain. If it meant retention of office only, the new government would meet with opposition.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl Malmesbury said the subject of Irish grievances would come up for discussion on Tuesday next. After announcing the change in the government, he added that the policy would remain unaltered.

Earl Russell said no confidence could be placed in a policy which was always saying one thing and doing another. He said the Liberal members had given their support to Lord Derby on his pledge to bring about an extension of the franchise, but none had in reality been made. Such a mode of educating a party was unprecedented.

LATEST ADVICES FROM THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 5.

A despatch from General Napier to Sir Stafford Northcote, written at Attegerate, but bearing no date, says news has been received from Magdala to January 17, and from the camp of King Theodore to the 9th. The captives were well. They have been entrusted to a portion of the King's army, to be taken to Magdala. The King moves slowly. If he abandons his baggage, etc., he may reach Magdala in time. It is said Merelek has gone to fight the King. No clue can be obtained to the King's views. The British advance is within fifteen days' march of Magdala. General Napier meets Prince Kassal, of Tigere, on the 20th, to offer peace, when a grand durbar will be held of native chiefs; but Mediwether treated the envoy of Prince Kassai badly, and peace with him is doubtful. The enemy have shot some English stragglers, also six Arabs, all of whom were mutilated after death. Three English officers are missing. King Theodorus is advancing with 30,000 men, but he makes only three miles a day. It is said Merelek and other chiefs will invest Magdala with 40,000 warriors. News was received from the captives last week. There is no forage beyond here.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF DISRAELI.

LONDON, March 5.

A large meeting of the friends of Disraeli was held at his official residence last night. Nearly all the leading Tory members of Parliament were present. The proceedings were not made public, but the meeting is regarded as a favorable indication of the strength of the new Premier.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.

The brig Amanda Guion, from New York bound to Martinique, was abandoned at sea, and only the mate and two seamen were saved.

RELEASED.

DUBLIN, March 5.

The Lord Lieutenant has released from confinement, W. Johnson, Grand Secretary of the Orangemen, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for leading an illegal procession.

South American News.

THE WAR ON THE PARANA.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.

The South American mail steamer, which touched at Lisbon, has arrived here. The details from the Rio Parana are important. The good fortune of the Paraguayans continued. The Brazilians made several attempts to cut the communications of General Lopez through the Gran Chico, but failed, and in the engagements which took place Lopez gained fresh advantages.

DEATH OF GENERAL ASBOTH.

General Alexander Asboth, Minister Resident of the United States at Buenos Ayres, died after a protracted illness.

France.

THE MINISTERIAL BUDGET.

PARIS, March 5—Evening.

The forthcoming ministerial budget will press the payment of the principal and interest of the Franco-Mexican bonds.

RUSSIAN SCHEMES.

It is said that Russia has been strongly urging upon the Western powers a scheme for the independent union of the Danubian Principalities.

Japan.

A VIOLENT CIVIL WAR IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, March 5.

Late despatches from China and Japan are received, via India. The civil war in Japan raged with great violence. Several combats had taken place between the partisans of the Chagoon and the Daimios, which were attended with heavy losses of life, and great excesses were committed on both sides. In consequence of the insecure condition of the country, the Ministers of foreign powers had all left Osaka.

DISASTERS.

Another Fatal Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 5.

A man by the name of Stull, a resident of Girard, while attempting to jump on the Youngstown express last night, fell under and had both legs cut off by the wheels. He died this morning.

School Building Burned at Fond du Lac.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., March 5.

The High School building was burned last evening. The fire caught from the furnace in the basement. Loss $60,000. Insured for $15,000.

Accident on the Pan-Handle Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, March 5.—This morning an accident occurred at Brodhead Tunnel, on the Pan-Handle Railroad, causing death. We are yet without any particulars.

Disastrous Fire in Pittsfield, Mass.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A disastrous fire occurred at Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday morning. Root's Block, containing the Post Office, three stores, the Berkshire Life Insurance and several other offices, was burned. Loss, $50,000; partly insured.

ST. LOUIS.

Revenue Seizure—Steamer Sunk on the Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The steamer Laura was seized here yesterday for belonging contraband whiskey. ... The steamer Nymph sunk in the Missouri River, near Sibley, on Monday night. Loss not known.

West India News.

HAVANA, March 4.—The Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz arrived at St. John's, Porto Rico, on Saturday last, February 29. ...

... for the Spanish squadron ... The Captain General of Porto Rico ... The Captain General has ... A CHINESE NOTE OF HAND.

NEW YORK.

A Desperate and Bloody Fight Between Irish and German Emigrants on Ward's Island—Timely Arrival of the Police—Eighteen of the Combatants Wounded.

NEW YORK, March 5.—About half-past 8 this morning a riot broke out among emigrants on Ward's Island, which, but for the timely interference of the police, would have ended in terrible bloodshed. ... The Irishmen ... The Germans barricaded themselves in the basement of the hospital building, when the Irishmen attempted to break into the house. ... Eighteen of the rioters were wounded. ... The emigrants engaged in the fight are still excited, and declare that the fight will be renewed as soon as the police leave the island.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Speculative Operations in Real Estate.

The Terminus of the Pacific Railway.

A Famous Agricultural District and its Wonderful Fertility.

Theatrical and Political Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.

We in San Francisco are just awakening to an appreciation of the fact that we are located in the path of empire and the gateway—the Golden Gateway, I may say—of the commerce of the two hemispheres. The progress of the Pacific Railroad is now such that we can see that the long dream of immediate and direct communication with our Eastern friends—with home, as we of the Pacific coast always designate the States beyond the Rocky Mountains—is at last on the verge of realization. Real estate speculation is, of course, the first natural result of the approach of the railroad toward completion, and now apparently we are entering on an era of excitement and rapid growth and development such as you had in the Garden City a few years since. Let us hope that it is not to be followed by the same reaction and prostration which wrecked so many fortunes, and in too many cases scattered to the winds in an hour the accumulations of long years of patient toil.

As a matter of course, the great question of the day is

WHERE WILL THE RAILROAD TERMINATE?

Answer me this question positively, and I could tell you how to bag millions in a year. You can see at a glance that the Bay of San Francisco is a great obstacle to the approach of a railroad to San Francisco. But I am inclined to believe that it is not an insurmountable one. Yerba Buena Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, a mile off from our city front, has been much talked of as the place of the railroad terminus. But there are great objections to that location. First, the island all belongs to the United States, and is really wanted, in part at least, for fortifications to defend the harbor of San Francisco. Second, it can only be reached by building a long trestle work or piles, some two or three miles from Oakland Point, on the eastern shore of the bay, and in the mid-channel the water is too deep even for that. The piles would soon be eaten off by the teredo navalis, which here destroys a pile in two or three years at most. Third, there would still remain a mile of ferriage between the island and San Francisco, which would be in itself a nuisance.

The city of Oakland is claimed by the Oaklanders as the natural site for the terminus, but unfortunately it would cost as much to deepen the channel leading to it by dredging and keep it open year by year, so as to be navigable to deep water vessels as it would to run a bridge over to Yerba Buena Island, and instead of a mile we should have still six miles of ferriage, and vessels would be exposed to the full sway of the southwestern gales which at some seasons of the year are so terrific in this latitude. Oakland won't do! Nevertheless real estate in that truly beautiful and thriving suburban town has been run up to Chicago prices, and the people are wild over the prospect—never to be realized—of their town becoming the business rival of San Francisco.

Then Hunter's Point, away to the southwards of Mission Bay, some five miles in a direct line from Telegraph Hill, is declared by the owners of real estate in that vicinity to be the most feasible point for the grand terminus. Real estate all about that end of the town has been bought up by speculators at fabulous prices within a few months in anticipation that the railroad will terminate there. But Hunter's Point has as great objections as any of the others named. It could only be reached by building a bridge across the Bay of San Francisco, from the Rancho de Alameda, on the eastern shore of the bay, miles in length and exposed to the winds and teredo, as that proposed from Oakland Point to Yerba Buena Island would be, or by coming around the southern end of the bay via Alviso or San Jose. The bridging plan is objectionable and of doubtful practicability, and if the cars are to come all the way around the day, why stay away out there at all?

WHAT WILL BE DONE.

My own impression is that the Pacific Railroad Company are only coquetting with Oakland, Hunter's Point, and other places; their real object being to make the best possible terms with the property holders where they decide to establish the terminus. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new wharves and warehouses, completed at an outlay of millions, by the cutting down of a portion of the northern side of Rincon Hill and the filling up of a portion of Mission Bay to the south of Townsend and east of Second streets, must, in my opinion, be the objective point which the Pacific Railroad will strike for. There the teas, silks, and other goods of China and Japan which are to seek the Atlantic States and Europe by the Pacific Railroad must be landed; there the passengers from Europe, America, Asia and the islands of the ocean, will stop ashore; and there the Pacific Railroad must practically begin or terminate,—term it as you please. The Central Pacific Railroad Company have purchased the Western Pacific Railroad franchise recently. The Western Pacific had twenty miles of road from San Jose westward to ... or nearly so. The Central Pacific is building a line from Sacramento to Stockton, and it will be done this season. At Stockton it will unite with the Western Pacific, which will be speedily finished to San Jose. Now the San Francisco & San Jose Railroad is finished and in running order from San Francisco to San Jose, say sixty miles; it is for sale, not having paid thus far. The Central Pacific can buy it. The San Francisco & San Jose Railroad Company own the franchise for ninety years for running their cars into San Francisco and via Townsend street westward along the northern front of the city on Mission Bay, down to the intersection of Third street, close by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharves. If the Central Pacific Company buy the San Francisco & San Jose Railroad, they get this franchise, and can snap their fingers at outside points. Again, if the Central Pacific Company do not buy the San Francisco & San Jose Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which is bound to build a road across Arizona, through Southern California, via the San Gorgonio or Tehachape Pass, is bound to do it, and make the connection with the Pacific Mail Company's steamers at their very wharves. Now, the Central Pacific Company cannot afford to see this done by a rival, and they won't. I will wager a hat that the Central Pacific Railroad, connecting with your Union Pacific Railroad, will buy the San Jose Road, or make some arrangement for getting hold of the Townsend street franchise, and that within the next three years at the farthest, we shall hear at South Beach, in San Francisco, the whistle of the locomotive that took the track at Chicago. Then, why don't I go down to South Beach at once and secure a fortune by buying up all the real estate there for sale? I will tell you, in strict confidence, I am not quite sure that the road will terminate there, though I think it will, and besides I haven't got the money! That's the matter with Hannah and I.

A HEALTHY COUNTY.

The great County of San Joaquin, in which Stockton is located, near the mouth of the San Joaquin River, is now attracting many emigrants from the Eastern States, and the following statistics from the books of the Tax Assessor may not be uninteresting to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, half of whom, I am prepared to believe, have a secret hankering after a home in the Golden State, and not a few of whom expect to come here when the Pacific Railroad is finished, which, thank heaven, it soon will be:

"San Joaquin (pronounced San Wa-keen) County contains 1,000 square miles, ... under cultivation ... The county is undoubtedly the best for grain production in the country of the State. ..."

... the famous grain growing States of Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, and more than the New England States, Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey raised in 1860.

... Wheat raised last season, 1,232,000 bushels; valued at $1,540,000; barley, 1,500,000 bushels; ... hay, 15,000 tons; ... raised in the county ... Fruit trees, ... "The value of the property ... Number of deaths ... in the county ..."

A CHINESE NOTE OF HAND.

It is very seldom, indeed, that one Chinaman sues another, but recently a case was brought in one of our courts on a Chinese promissory note, a translation of which, as follows, I send you as a curiosity:

"The undersigned, Shan San Low, hereby contracts a debt. Having no money, come personally to Tong Chong, a native of the same city with himself, and borrows from him the sum of $500, with the clear understanding that the rate of interest shall be 1½ per cent per month, payable monthly; and principal is to be paid within the period of one year, when the principal and any interest in arrears must be paid back. Fearful of verbal proof, this note of indebtedness is executed as proof and testimony of the same.

"Tong Gee, 6th year, 1st month, 8th day.
(February 11, 1867.) SHAN SAN LOW."

The defendant was arrested on a charge that he was about to leave the State with intent to leave his creditors.

"Tong Gee, 6th year," would be rendered in our language "the sixth year of Tong Gee," the present Emperor of China.

THEATRICALS—HOW A PAYING INSTITUTION PAYS.

We have had no startling theatrical sensations here of late, but nevertheless public amusements are well patronized. Couldock and daughter have been playing a short and fairly successful engagement at Maguire's Opera House. They have been succeeded by Lawrence Barrett, who is playing the legitimate drama to moderate houses. The Webb Sisters, after playing a successful engagement at Maguire's, have gone into the interior of the State and to Washoe. They pay every where. Miss Ada, who is in some respects the counterpart of what Miss Maggie Mitchell was a dozen years ago, was a great favorite here. She captured the heart of a young stock speculator, who wanted to marry her and gave her a $1,600 diamond ring, but she said, "I'm o'er young to marry yet," and left him disconsolate.

The Academy of Music, built by Maguire only three years since on Pine street, has been sold at a round price and converted into an immense furniture store from basement to roof. The old American Theatre, on Sansome street, the largest and meanest in the city, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, February 16, and will not be rebuilt as a place of amusement, the lot being worth more for business purposes. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

The "Alhambra," on Bush street, being erected by Heuts & Smith, will be finished in a few months, and it is rumored that a new one is to be erected on Market street this summer, for the benefit of South San Franciscans. The Metropolitan, on Montgomery street, erected in 1853, never paid until 1865–6, when Charles Wheatleigh took it, opened in Arrah-na-Pogue, and, after running it day and night with that one play for nearly four months, returned with a big pocket-full of rocks. After he left for the East, the Metropolitan did a poor business for a time, and a part of the time was closed, until he returned and played an engagement of sixty-seven nights, which has just closed. The Treasurer's books for those sixty-seven nights, show the following table of receipts:

... Total receipts of 78 performances ... $41,341.30

... Fifteen thousand dollars for sixty-seven nights is not a bad income in these dull times! Wheatleigh has now gone to the country and Miss Emelie Melville has taken his place as the star. She has, I think, played in Chicago. Her role is the same as that of Maggie Mitchell, and she is doing well, though her engagement is not as yet an immense success.

POLITICAL.

There is just now next to nothing new politically in this State. The Legislature being tolerably evenly balanced—a Democratic Assembly and Republican Senate—there is no chance for either to do anything very rough, and as neither can carry through any extreme measures, they have thus far contented themselves with passing no bills at all, or at best none of any particular importance. The Eight-Hour act will probably be passed in some form and become a law—worth just the paper it is written on. Governor Haight's appointments thus far have been such as to meet general approbation, and he bids fair to become as thoroughly popular an Executive as California has ever had. "The Defenders of Freedom," a secret political organization, now number many members in San Francisco and the State, and is understood to be pledged working for Grant. The Grand Army of the Republic has posts all over California, and numbers some 10,000 members. The old line Republicans who went against Gorham at the last State election, are also organizing, and propose to send delegates to the National Convention as representing the Republican sentiments of California. The Democracy are not entirely harmonious, but past experience tells us that they will always unite at the polls, and, whether we carry the State against them next autumn or not depends solely on the action of Congress and the National Union Convention.

FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PACIFIC.

The steamer Great Republic came in yesterday from China and Japan and brought us any amount of exciting news. We have opened new ports in Japan, and the two people are cutting each other's throats right and left, and with a liberal importation of American breech-loaders and American cannon, the Japs are in a fair way to experience all the benefits of a first-class Western civilization. Ought not that people to be thankful to us for the untold blessings which have followed the opening of their country to foreigners and foreign commerce through the efforts of Commodore Perry and other American Naval officers? Of course they should be, and doubtless they will be; if not, we can only remark that human nature is the same all the world over, and everywhere eminently ungrateful. Has not Mexico been roundly abused for refusing to be grateful for the butchery of 9,640 of her citizens in cold blood under the famous decree of Maximilian "in aid of the cause of good government and order," and why should Japan be let off easier?

ALTAMONTE.

An Attack Upon the Ballet and Modern Fashions.

An article entitled "The Farewell of the Fig Leaves," in the March number of the Northern Monthly—attributed to Miss Olive Logan—is by far the ablest attack on the ballet that has been elicited since the "Black Crook" first displayed its demoralizing attractions. The writer, who has evidently had an extensive stage experience, assails not only the ballet, but the exposures tolerated by the extreme fashions of the day.

A single paragraph will give a good idea of the treatment of this subject:

"A somewhat weary distance may seem to have been travelled over in this rather remote than statement of the obligations at once binding woman to modesty and her guardians to assist her in the maintenance of that quality; but it is to be feared that before all is said the connection with the special subject of improper personal exposures may be only too evident. For there is small occasion of treading on the painful if not dangerous ground of specification, to prove either that there only exists one forfeiture of modesty more assured than that incurred in throwing the sacredness of the person open to the public gaze—or that there does not exist even one road more inevitable toward that impurity following immodesty. There is a list of the evils mentioned by that same commonly neglected authority before quoted quite as guilty as that which follows, and more destructive, because hundreds may be contaminated at once; and the ever recurring test of brotherhood, or better still, of husbandhood, comes up again, inevitably to illustrate the atrocity of pandering to it. In the marriage contract what husband will fail to claim that the woman whom he takes to his arms and heart contracts to keep the glories of her womanhood sacred to his only eye? And what father or brother will fail to visit with the severest reprobation the first advance toward undue revelation of form of either daughter or sister, simply because he, in common with the husband, recognizes such exposure, if continuing, as incompatible with purity of soul and threateningly dangerous to purity of body?

"It might puzzle even an imaginative writer to concentrate in a few words more searching but grieved bitterness than that expressed, many years ago, during a temporary reign of the disease now prevalent, by a certain husband who was seated with a companion while looking on at a dance in which his own decollete wife was figuring. 'What very handsome and magnificently formed lady is that yonder, in the green and pearls?' asked one of the other guests, an acquaintance of the husband but a stranger to his family. 'That? Oh, that is my wife; or, at least, I thought that it was up to to-day. But, by the Prophet! I am inclined to think, by the way she dresses to-night, that she is the wife of every gentleman in the room.'"

The Dearth of Food.

From the London News.

Dearth and famine seem to be making the tour du monde. We yesterday referred to the distress prevailing in Austria and Russia. We now extract the following from the Vote of Cherbourg. The writer says:

"At Orleansville I have seen from 100 to 200 of these poor wretches, scarcely covered with ragged burnous, eating the leaves of the aloe plant, the roots of the dwarf palm, and the filthy fragments abandoned in the streets; I have witnessed natives coming down from the mountain with asses laden with dates, robbed of all in an instant by these famished Arabs. The latter I have seen cudgelled unmercifully by Europeans in order to make them desist, and yet they received the blows, without seeming to feel them, rather than give up a single date. At Relizanne I noticed squatting on the footpath with their backs against the wall, some dozen of Arab children, the eldest of whom could scarcely be more than five. When I say children I make a mistake—they were only skeletons; their legs and arms were, in the most egregious meaning of the words, no more than bones covered with shrivelled skin. On looking at those poor little things, so frightfully shrunk, one was at a loss to know by what effort they could stand on their feet. I bought a dozen pound loaves and distributed them to the starving children, but this was scarcely done by I was surrounded by a score of Arabs vociferating for a share. Only with great difficulty could I get out from the midst of the poor wretches, the numbers of whom rapidly increased; and had it not been for the assistance of some Europeans I do not know what might have become of me. Scarcely had I got clear of the crowd when I saw them fall upon the children and snatch away the bread which I had distributed. At Oran, in the middle of the city, in front of the Hotel de l'Univers, I witnessed the most disgusting spectacle. Every evening there is thrown out of that establishment the remains of the kitchen, damaged leaves of salad and other vegetables, the entrails of fowl game, and filth of that kind. Well, on the evening I speak of I saw a dozen Arabs fighting with the dogs of the neighborhood over this offal."

Fatal Result in a Stabbing Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 5.

A man by the name of Thomas died last night, from the effects of a stab which he received two or three days ago, at the hands of one Herring, who resides at Crab Orchard, near this city. Herring was beating his wife, when Thomas interfered, and the infuriated wife-beater turned upon him with a knife.

Advertising Agents.

TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

We now have our ADVERTISING AGENCY so perfected in CHICAGO, that we can insert ADVERTISEMENTS on NOTICES of every kind, in any Newspapers in the EASTERN, MIDDLE, SOUTHERN or WESTERN STATES, at short notice. Recent files, comprising a list of over 1,200 different Newspapers, are kept constantly at our office, for the examination and convenience of ADVERTISERS. Parties desirous of having their BUSINESS, INVENTIONS, WARES or MERCHANDISE, ADVERTISED in any section of the UNITED STATES or CANADAS, will do well to call at our office, where any desired information will be given as to the circulation of the papers, rates, terms, &c.

To APPRECIATE ADVERTISERS we not only offer special INDUCEMENTS, but save them the trouble of correspondence, and other details incident to making separate contracts with each of the Newspapers where Advertising is desired.

COOK, COBURN & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Agents,
Office, 87 Dearborn-st., (Room 11,)
CHICAGO.

The Skating Season.

Wabash-av. Rink.

Open Day and Evening. To-night, first appearance here this season of

JOHN POWERS,
THE CELEBRATED
St. Lawrence Skater.

Ice firm and hard. FULL BAND OF MUSIC. At 8 o'clock MR. POWERS will give an exhibition of Fancy Skating.

WEST SIDE RINK.

Continuation of the Great Skating Feat, 100 miles in 10 hours—one mile each hour.

Grand Masquerade Saturday Evening.

Elastic Sponge.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Protect against MOTHS throughout your houses by furnishing with ELASTIC SPONGE MATTRESSES, PILLOWS and CUSHIONS, and having only Sponge used for your Parlor Sets and all upholstered Furniture. Examine at our store, 122 and 124 Lake-st.

WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE CO.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—A SPECIAL CONVOCATION OF WASHINGTON CHAPTER No. 43, R. A. M., will be held at their hall, No. 83 West Randolph-st., this evening, March 6th, for work on the P. and M. E. M. degrees. By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

MASONIC.—ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, F. & A. M. Regular Communication FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, at Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st., at 7½ o'clock. A full and prompt attendance, particularly of the older members, is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. Per order of the W. M.
E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Dentistry.

TEETH

Are extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas at the COLTON DENTAL ROOMS, 118 Dearborn-st., and satisfaction guaranteed.

To Loan.

TO LOAN.

$5,000 to loan for a term of years, at 8 per cent interest, on Improved Real Estate in the City of Chicago.
W. T. SHUFELDT,
116½ LaSalle-st.

Wanted.

WANTED.

An interview is desired with some gentleman out of business, of thorough business habits and acquaintance.

Address "UNDERWRITER," Tribune office.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The undersigned are prepared to offer liberal inducements to two or three experienced and energetic Solicitors for the city. Special Traveling Agents for Illinois and the Northwest also wanted. To those who are capable and desirous of a permanent and profitable business, an eligible opportunity is now open. Apply to
PAUL & MASON,
General Agents Washington Life Ins. Co.,
136 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER

Desires a position in a Public School where he will be sustained in introducing the best Normal methods. Address, "C W S," Batavia, N. Y.

General Notices.

National Art Association!

By authority of the Committee of Drawing, I hereby announce that the drawing will take place in this city on the

5th Day of April Next.

L. BURROWS, Chairman.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 22, 1868.

... tickets ... BARNES, HANDLIN & CO. ... Dearborn-st., Chicago ...

CHICAGO IRON CO.

The first meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of officers will be held at the office ... this evening (FRIDAY), at Parlor No. ... A full attendance is requested.

NOTICE.

To the Manufacturers of Wrapping Paper in the Mississippi Valley. The Convention of Wrapping Paper Manufacturers, which met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 12th day of February last, adjourned to meet at the Sherman House, in the city of Chicago, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 11th day of March, 1868. A full attendance of all interested is requested.

THOS. G. LYTLE, Committee.

MINNESOTA AGENCY.

A business man, having had sixty years' active experience in the Wholesale Grocery, Liquor, Tobacco and Commission business, is desirous of engaging with some well established mercantile or manufacturing firm in Chicago ... Address P. O. Box 1460, St. Paul, Minn.

Capitalists or Companies

Wishing to invest in Valuable Coal Lands, adjacent to the Union Pacific R. R. Works, at Cheyenne, will find it to their advantage to address "C," Tribune office.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK OF COOK COUNTY, Chicago, March 5, 1868. ...

OFFICE OF THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, ...

Stoves.

TWENTY-EIGHT SIZES
OF THE CELEBRATED

CHARTER OAK STOVES

ARE NOW MADE BY THE

Excelsior Manufacturing Com'y
ST. LOUIS.

These well-known and now popular COOKING STOVES have been before the public since 1852. ...

Having recently reduced the Prices,

We believe Dealers and Housekeepers will find it to their interest to send for Catalogue and Price List before purchasing elsewhere. Address

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Automatic Gas Machine.

LIGHT
FOR
LUMBERMEN.

We are engaged in manufacturing Gas Machines for SAWMILLS to run all night. We make a Machine that is superior to all others in the market for that purpose, and warrant every Machine to give satisfaction, requiring in its management no more than THREE MINUTES A DAY. Orders for Machines and pipe for Mills should be sent in as early as possible to secure a prompt supply. ... Send for a pamphlet.

"Northwestern Automatic Gas Machine Co."
Room 16, Metropolitan Block,
(Up-stairs) Chicago.

Removal.

REMOVAL.
THE
Atlantic Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Has removed its office from the corner of Clark and Randolph-sts. to

No. 66 RANDOLPH-ST.,
CORNER OF STATE.
C. D. BEEBE, Gen. Western Agent.

Patents.

PATENTS.

Inventors desiring the personal attention of a gentleman of position and influence in securing immediate action at the PATENT OFFICE on delayed, suspended, rejected, or interference cases, can secure the services of a person going to Washington, and who has peculiar facilities in such matters, by addressing "X G," Box No. 3988 Post Office, Chicago.

Scales.

HOWE'S SCALES.

MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON, VT.
NORTHWESTERN WAREHOUSE,
199 & 201 Randolph-st., Chicago.
J. T. WHIPPLE, Agent.

Lamps, Glassware, &c.

COMET BURNERS,
SUN BURNERS,
SOLAR BURNERS,

For sale to the Trade by

E. F. SLOCUM,

Wholesale Dealer in Lamps and Glassware,
122 CLARK-ST.

To Rent.

FURNISHED HOTEL FOR RENT.—By order of the Probate Court, I offer for sale the entire furniture and unexpired lease of the

CLARENDON HOTEL, CINCINNATI,

Which have been appraised at $12,000, but which cost $27,000. The Hotel is situated ... contains one hundred and twenty rooms ... Apply to

THOS. A. LOGAN, Attorney at Law,
... 172 West Third street, Cincinnati.

Hardware.

MACHINISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

THOS. C. CLARKE & CO.,

General Hardware Commission, Importers' and Manufacturers' Agents,
13 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 2.

Importers and Agents for ... Steel Pens and Metals ... Tools ... Anvils ... Emery ... Belting ... Oils ... Rubber ... Quotations given by mail or otherwise.

Brick Machine.

THE LOTZ PATENT BRICK MACHINE & CONCRETE PRESS,

Will manufacture first-class Facing Bricks cheaper than Common Bricks can be made by hand or machine; it will work any kind of clay, grinding the clay thoroughly and pressing it into beautifully Pressed Brick—all in one operation. A sample Machine may be seen in practical operation at No. 66 ... every day, between 1 and 2 p.m. For information and circulars apply to ...
WM. H. LOTZ, Patentee.

Shepard's Improved Brick Press
Of New York City.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE MACHINES.

Works wet or dry clay. ... Machines in daily use in yards and producing good and profitable work.

Rights for Illinois and other localities in the Northwest for sale.

Machines can be furnished promptly for use. For all information apply to

TUCKER & HURIE,
Room 2 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts., Chicago.

"The Practical Brick Maker and Tile Machine."

This Machine is constructed exclusively of iron and steel. Works clay direct from the bank. ... The Proprietors claim for it PRACTICABILITY, and "ACKNOWLEDGE NO SUPERIOR." ...

Business Cards.

CAMPBELL & MENTZ,
Manufacturers of
CORDAGE, TWINES,
Lath Yarn, &c.,
And sole Manufacturers of
CAMPBELL'S PATENT HEMP BELTING
Factory immediately West of Fair Grounds. Office ... St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN W. ROBERTS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 159 Washington-st.

For Sale.

PLOW, FILE,
AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF
GRINDSTONES,
For Wet and Dry Grinding.

Also, SMALL HURON, by the Ton, assorted ...

THOMAS HALE,
136 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

ORANGES & LEMONS

Just received from New Orleans ... boxes
Choice Messina Fruit.
For sale by S. C. ROBERTS, 60 South Water-st.

Flour Barrel Heading.

We have for sale a few hundred barrels of Sawed Flour barrel heading, made from hard wood.
BLANCHARD & BORLAND,
245 South Water-st.

Tailoring.

SPRING, 1868.

Our own importation of the English Woolens of the newest and choicest designs are now open and ready for inspection at

ELY'S PARLORS,

... Washington-st., opposite Dearborn Park. ...

Crockery and Glassware.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 LAKE-ST.,
CHICAGO.

Importers and Jobbers of

FRENCH CHINA,
CROCKERY,
AND DEALERS IN
GLASSWARE,
OFFER FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT
New York Prices,
WITH THE ADDITION OF
ACTUAL FREIGHT.

Proposals.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's office, in the city of Keokuk, Iowa, until ... for ... Lock for the Canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids. ...

J. N. WILSON,
Lieutenant Colonel 12th Infantry,
Brevet Major General U. S. A.
United States Engineer's Office, Davenport, Iowa, February 21, 1868.

BOARD OF HEALTH, MARCH 4, 1868.

Sealed proposals for DAY SCAVENGER WORK in this city will be received until Monday, March 16th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Proposals must be endorsed to the "Board of Health," and endorsed on the envelope "Bids for Day Scavenger Work."

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Board on and after the 6th inst. Proposals will be made for one year, or to run two years. By order of the Board.

JNO. S. KLINE, Sec'y.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 100 Madison-st.,
CHICAGO,

Give particular attention to both buying and selling

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW.

Property bought and held on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets.

GILBERT, WOLCOTT & CO.,
Successors to T. L. MORGAN & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
GRAIN AND FLOUR,
13 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO.

CHAS. E. SLAYBACK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Dissolution Notice.

DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TILLEY and JOHN M. ARMSTRONG, Architects, under the firm name of

TILLEY & ARMSTRONG,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS TILLEY will continue the business heretofore carried on by the firm, and will collect all debts due to said firm, and settle all indebtedness of the same.
THOMAS TILLEY,
JOHN M. ARMSTRONG.
Dated March 4, 1868.

THOMAS TILLEY,
(Successor to Tilley & Armstrong),
Architect, will give prompt attention to all branches of his profession. May be found at his former office, Rooms Nos. 8 & 9, 166 Randolph-st.
THOMAS TILLEY.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF

HURD & TERRY

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. B. HURD and A. C. TERRY will settle the business of the firm.
HURD & TERRY.
Chicago, March 2, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN,

And will continue the

HARDWARE BUSINESS,

At the Old Stand of Hurd & Terry, 115 Lake-st.

Chicago, March 2, 1868.

Copartnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of

Pomroy, Gustorf & Co.,

And will continue the PLANING and LUMBER business at the old stand ...

Chicago, March 1st, 1868.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CHARLES H. CRAM is this day admitted a partner in our firm. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.
Chicago, January 1, 1868.

Lumber.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND,
Lumber Commission Merchants,

Receive daily the best brands ... which are offered to the trade at the lowest market prices in lots to suit purchasers.

DRY MILL RUN LUMBER
FOR SALE.

...

Pumps.

PUMPS!
Of all kinds, with
PIPE FITTED READY FOR USE,
BY W. B. TUBBS & CO.,
... South Wells-st., Chicago.

Situations Wanted—Female.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young woman ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By two girls ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable American girl, to take care of children ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl, to do general housework in a private family. Call at 219 West ...
SITUATION—Wanted—To do plain sewing ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady of good address, to clerk in a store ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl in a private family, to do general housework ... Address "HATTIE," Tribune office.
SITUATION—Wanted—By two girls to live together ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl, to do general housework ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class ... Apply at MRS. PHILLIPS' Intelligence Office ...
SITUATION—Wanted—As saleswoman by a young woman who has had two years' experience ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By two sisters ...
SITUATION—Wanted—A young lady of ... experience desires a situation as ... Address FRANCES H. HAMBLIN.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class cutter. Address "C P B," Tribune office.
SITUATION—Wanted—In some store ...
SITUATION—Wanted—To Merchant Tailors and Clothiers—A situation wanted by a first-class cutter ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a gentleman of experience in ...
SITUATION—Wanted—A man who has ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of ...
SITUATION—Wanted—In a private family, by a young man who understands the taking care of horses ...
SITUATION—Wanted—As out-door and Custom House clerk. First-class references ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, as clerk ...
SITUATION—Wanted—As gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a good barkeeper. Address "P," Tribune office.
SITUATION—Wanted—By a young married man ...
SITUATION—Wanted—A bookkeeper, ...
SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man ...
SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk, salesman or collector ... Address "APPLICANT."
SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of ...
SITUATION—Wanted—With a wholesale grocery or liquor house as traveling salesman ...
SITUATION—Wanted—As foreman in a ... Address "FOREMAN," Box 46, Kenosha, Wis.
SITUATION—Wanted—In a first-class ... Address "COACHMAN," Tribune office.

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Female Help. ...

Domestic Servants. ...

Miscellaneous. ...

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AGENTS—Wanted—By Gammons, White & Co., ...
AGENTS—Wanted—We want good reliable agents ... KENDALL & CO., No. 144 South ...
AGENTS—Wanted—To all who have sold, or who can sell books ...
AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. William Smith's DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE ...
AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI." ...
AGENTS—Wanted—For THE BLUE COATS, and How They Lived, Fought and Died for the Union ...
AGENTS—Wanted—Important to agents selling books, maps, charts and pictures ... CHAS. F. CHASE, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.
AGENTS—Wanted—$2 to $20 per day profit ...
AGENTS—Wanted—1,000 men on salary or commission ...
AGENTS—Wanted—30 ladies, to sell two ...
AGENTS—Wanted—200 agents, male or female ...
AGENTS—Wanted—Now ready for canvassers ...
AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Dr. William Smith's DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE ...

Real Estate. ...

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—One with $6,000 ...
PARTNER—Wanted—I want a man to go in ...
PARTNER—Wanted—With $3,000 ...
PARTNER—Wanted—A good live man ...
PARTNER—Wanted—In a small hotel ...
PARTNER—Wanted—With several thousand ...

The Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1888.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

The Power to Appoint and Remove.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis had a brother who was at one time a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Consequently, Mr. George Ticknor Curtis feels it to be his duty whenever any question of constitutional law or other subject comes before Congress which he has not studied, to put his views and instructions to the Congress or of the Court, a clear exposition of the letter of the constitution, a plain statement of the intention of the framers of the instrument, and such an application of the fundamental principles of constitutional construction to the question at hand, as but few legal minds except that of George Ticknor Curtis can make.

The Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States have, within the last few weeks, been in a perplexed state, in the most solemn manner, their judgment that the act of Congress known as the Office-Tenure law is constitutional. While the Senate and the House are thus at variance with the President and his advisers, on the contrary, in the Senate and the House of Representatives are several gentlemen who, as lawyers at the bar, and as Judges upon the bench, will be severally regarded as the equals in legal experience and learning of any other members of the profession outside of Mr. George Ticknor Curtis' office. Indeed, it is no reflection upon the Federal bench, now reduced to five judges, to assert that in the two houses of Congress there are members of the bar the equals in every sense of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and that they may be numbered by the score.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis has just written and published, over his own signature, an opinion, five newspaper columns long, to the effect that the Office-Tenure act is unconstitutional. He insists: 1. That the power to remove an officer, except by impeachment, is an executive act. 2. That the Senate is no part of the Executive, except when it is so designated by the constitution. 3. That the constitution is silent upon the subject of removals. 4. That removal, being an executive act, must pertain to the President, who is charged in express terms with the duty of taking Care that the Laws be faithfully executed. 5. That the constitution is silent upon the subject of removals. 6. That removal, being an executive act, must pertain to the President, who is charged in express terms with the duty of taking Care that the Laws be faithfully executed. 7. That the power to appoint implies the power to remove, except in the case of officers whose tenure is fixed by the constitution, or in the case of officers whose tenure is fixed by law, that the appointment of such officers is vested by the constitution in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments.

"In the President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session." [illegible]

[illegible]

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"In the President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session." [illegible]

It will be seen that the officers now known as the Cabinet are in no special manner excepted from the law governing the appointment of all officers of the government. The constitution fixes the office of Judge upon no tenure during good behavior, but the tenure of all executive officers inferior to that of President was left to the discretion, not of the President, nor of the Senate, but of the law-making power. The First Congress established, by law, the Rock Island Indian Departments, and from time to time the number of these departments has been increased, but Congress never exercised its power of fixing a tenure for the Cabinet officers, or a time during which they should hold their offices, or the Departments.

That the power to remove appointments of all officers not otherwise specifically provided for by the constitution, or fix their term of office, to prescribe their duties, to fix their salaries and to establish their qualifications, exists not in the Senate, but in Congress, and to be regulated in the form of law, is beyond all question. Was it necessary for the constitution to add to this giant of plenary power a specific authority to Congress to lay the removal of the same officers? The constitution does not expressly give Congress the power to regulate the term of office, nor the salary, nor the qualifications of all these officers, but the power to establish these offices includes all these powers, and they have all been more or less exercised by every Congress, from the First to the Fortieth.

Congress never fixed a short term of office for members of the Cabinet; but no one questions the power of Congress to do so. If Congress has the power to establish an office, prescribe its duties, fix its salary, declare who shall make the appointment, and how long the term shall continue, where is the limitation in the constitution, or in justice, or in principle, that denies to Congress the right of saying for what cause the officer shall be removed before the expiration of his legal term?

The power to remove is incidental to the power to create the office, fix its tenure, prescribe its duties, and regulate its salary. This power the constitution expressly shall be lodged in whatever hands, and under whatsoever limitations, Congress shall provide by law. The constitution explains itself, and nothing is left to doubt.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis would have spared the readers of the paper selected into publishing his five columns a great difficulty had he taken the trouble to copy the provisions of the constitution applicable to the case, and then to address his argument to the recorded judgment of all the lawyers and jurists of both branches of Congress.

The Senate and the Chief Justice.

The nominations of Chief Justice Chase to the Senate, expressing dissent from the opinion on which that body had acted in receiving the articles of impeachment and charging Andrew Johnson with the crime of high misdemeanors, in the trial of the impeachment, appeals to the authority of the 54th number of the *Federalist*. The language of this important paper is as follows:

"A well-constituted court for the trial of impeachments is an object not to be desired in a government founded on the principles of a free constitution. It would be in danger of degenerating into a tribunal of inquisition, and would be productive of all those evils which have been experienced in the progress of the British Government from the period in which the Commons first began to impeach the Peers down to the present time, when it is not improbable that the Commons would be restrained from the practice by the fear of the destruction of the Peerage if they should persist in it. The Senate of the United States will be the court for trying impeachments. As the Senate will be composed of a small number of members, and as these will be chosen by the people of the several states for the express purpose of exercising the sentence of the law upon offenders, they will be free from the influence which the operation of those causes may have upon the temper and character of the British Peerage. As these causes will not have the same influence upon the Senate, we may rest satisfied that the temper of that body will be as free from any improper bias as any court which can be constituted for the purpose. The only circumstances which can be productive of partiality in their decisions are those which will equally affect the life, the liberty, and the property of every citizen in the United States. Their character as men, their station in life, the nature of their pursuits, the kind of property they possess, their connections, friendships, and enmities, will be the same whether they shall be members of the Senate or of any other tribunal. The Senate, indeed, will be composed of men who will be more or less influenced by the character of the President, and who will be more or less disposed to favor his pretensions to impunity in proportion as they may be his friends or enemies. But this circumstance will be equally true in the case of any other tribunal to which the trial of an impeachment may be committed. The President will be the person against whom the charge will be made, in all cases of impeachment, and will, of course, be the person whose friends and enemies will be the most numerous and powerful. It is, therefore, a circumstance which, in every point of view, we may safely pronounce will be in favor of the security of the accused, that the Senate is the tribunal before which he is to be tried."

The objection raised by Senator Hendricks against Senator Wade's competency to sit as a member of the Court of Impeachment for the trial of Andrew Johnson, has no foundation in law. As a question of taste, it might be becoming in both Mr. Wade and Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, to decline to vote on the question. Mr. Wade is the lawful successor of Mr. Johnson in the Presidential office, and Mr. Patterson is Johnson's son-in-law. The constitution nowhere prohibits the President *pro tempore* from sitting as a member of the Court, nor does it prohibit members of the family of the person impeached from sitting in that capacity. Perhaps it would be becoming in them to pair off and refrain from taking part in the trial.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

IOWA.

The Democratic State Convention at Cedar Falls, where there are about four hundred children, and one at Glenwood, in the southwestern part of the State, where there are between [illegible] children, the State gives education of these children, the State gives between eight and nine dollars per month for each orphan. The Legislature, which met at Davenport and Cedar Falls have received the liberal share of attention and of appropriations, while, on the contrary, the State has been tended, toward the branch for the magnificent "Soldiers' Home," at the Soldiers' Home, town of Glenwood. From this part of the State went forth to the late war some of the very bold, brave, and patriotic men of Iowa, of which Major General G. M. Dodge was the leader. Iowa's sons, who fought gallantly all through the war, from Bridge to Beaulieville; the Twenty-third Infantry, the Twenty-third Iowa, made the magnificent charge of Black River Bridge, leaving more than half dead and wounded, and held it against the rebels, among them its Colonel, Kinsman. To many of these men, the State of Iowa owes its prosperity and its wealth. In view of the plain facts, this great State has been treated with so little shabbiness in the matter of the "home" at Glenwood. has been neglected, neglected, and, in fact, practically made such. But there are now pending more than one hundred applications for admission to the "home." The Legislature met an appropriation of $40,000 to enable, Glenwood, when the Legislature met, the shameful Legislature to oppose the measure, but I undertake to say that no man familiar with the facts, no man of fair mind, no man who "went to the wars a way" from the Mississippi River to the Gulf, will deny that the neglect which this part of the State has received in this important matter—in which the State of Iowa has done so much good—ought at once to be emphatically stopped, and a proper appropriation made for the orphans of those gallant men whom General Grant himself ordered to write "First at Shiloh" on their hearts, and the hearts of others who were not less certainly first on other well-contested fields.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The question of what shall be done to relieve the Supreme Court from the burden of overwork is in a magnificent muddle. Many of the suggestions made in the recent submitted the matter to the lawyers, and the lawyers, fond of fees, had sundry and divers ideas upon the question. The Bar Association wrestled with the question, and the assembled wisdom got into a tangle worse confounded than the minds of a dozen of twelve honest men after listening to lawyers for a week in a criminal case. The thing having thus been given to the Legislature, or to the people, or to the Legislature, or to the people, or to the Legislature, it is not improbable that the members will be unanimously in favor of doing something whatever in a matter of as much practical importance to the people as any which has come before the Legislature, or the people, or the Legislature, or the people, or the Legislature, or the people, or

THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS IN LOUISVILLE.

A Remarkable Character.

From the Dubuque Times, March 2.

Presbyterian Reunion.

The Wife of Seven Husbands.

The Sun and the Earth.

From the New York Sun.

A Terrible Affray.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, March 2.

Express Changes at the East.

Charter Elections.

LAW OF MARITIME LIENS.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

One of the "Lords of Creation."

A "LORD OF CREATION."

Growing Old.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.

FRANKLIN.

The Telegraph Companies.

From the New York Herald.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 5.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 5.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

LATER.

Decisions of the Treasury Department.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 5.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Lotteries.

LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE Kentucky State Lottery.

EXTRA CLASS 209—March 5, 1868.

CLASS 210—March 5, 1868.

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Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

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Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

O

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AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

F

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause Whatever,

Prostration of the System,

Induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.

Persons Advanced in Life

NOTICE.

L

Weak and Delicate Children

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

A

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

JAMES THOMPSON.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

N

J. H. KENNARD,

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

D

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,

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ARE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS AS

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HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY, OR TAKEN INTERNALLY, ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST!

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THE UNION IRON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. S. BOUTON, Agent, Chicago.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Medical.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE, WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Medical.

READ, THINK AND DECIDE.

The simple incorporation of the vegetable ... the only medicine in use ... the medical profession of the present day.

It is a significant fact that, during this process of human deterioration and decay, an immense number of powerful poisons have been introduced into the medical repertoire, while the mild, vegetable system of treatment, exclusively practiced when the world was young, has been in a great measure abandoned by the medical profession.

The truth is—and sensible people are becoming more alive to it every day—that the world is over doctored. The principles of medication are simple, but they have been so befogged by technicalities, so mystified by professional verbiage, that ... the living truths of science in the dead languages. It is not to the interest of "the Faculty" that the theory and practice of medicine should be simplified and popularized, and therefore the public ... but little light on the subject from that quarter.

To prevent crime is one of the great ends of civil law, and to prevent disease should be one of the grand objects of medical science. It is better to protect than to cure, and much easier. Vital power is the natural antagonist of all the influences that militate against health—whether they exist in the air we breathe, in the water we drink, in the objects with which we come in contact, or in ourselves.

... HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only medicine that can be fully relied on as a protective and preventive tonic and alterative in all climates and under all contingencies.

The great objection to ordinary tonics ... HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are entirely exempt from this drawback.

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A CHOICE FOR CONSUMPTIVES TO GET WELL OR DIE.

WHAT MUST BE DONE AND HOW TO DO IT—THIS COURSE MUST BE PURSUED STRICTLY—WILL FOLLOW—DR. SCHENCK'S COURSE OF TREATMENT LAID DOWN TO CURE BAD CASES OF CONSUMPTION.

A Plain Statement of Facts.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

THE CITY.

INSURANCE.

Meeting of the Board of Underwriters Yesterday.

A General Business Session.

Proceedings in the Several Courts.

The Divorce Mills.

Proceedings of the Board of Trade.

Prices Current.

Auction Sales.

Special Notice.

Wanted—Male Help.

Situations Wanted.

Agents Wanted.

Wanted—Female Help.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

Real Estate—Country.

Partners Wanted.

For Sale.

Lost, Found, &c.

Machinery.

Strayed or Stolen.

WASHINGTON.

The Court of Impeachment Fully Organized.

A Warrant Issued for the President on Friday.

The President in Consultation with His Friends.

Bill Introduced in the House to Establish a Free Printing Law.

Our Consul at Rome Under Military Advent[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

CRIME.

INDIANAPOLIS.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

NEW YORK.